N. Y. Ent. Soc., XXXVI, pp. 179–184, 1928) who holds that *pallipes* has lost the ability to utilize open fields or glades as nesting sites. While this latter view is probably too extreme, it is unquestionably true that most of the published locality data for *pallipes* indicates a strong preference for moist, wooded regions. In preparing this paper I had for study a series of workers taken by me at Elmo, Kansas, in the summer of 1927. These insects, described in the present paper as the subspecies *subterranea*, were living in a small crevice between limestone fragments fully three feet below the surface of the ground. The nest was discovered by accident and, since it was laid open with a pick, all passages leading to the surface (provided there were any) had been obliterated before the ants were exposed. As to whether such passages existed is a matter of secondary importance. The significant fact is the presence of a nest of *Stigmatomma* at the edge of the Kansas prairies. The country in the vicinity of Elmo is a rolling, open area where the only trees are borders of osage orange along the edges of the fields. Cover there is none, as will be fully appreciated by anyone who has worked there under an August sun. Elmo is one of the last places where one would expect to find *Stigmatomma* if its distribution is dependent on moisture and cover. The conclusion seems inescapable that *Stigmatomma* can tolerate a much wider range of ecological conditions than has been hitherto supposed. In all probability its range includes much of the United States, but it is only in those portions of the range where abundance of cover and moisture prevail that the insect becomes epigaeic and, hence, liable to discovery by collectors.

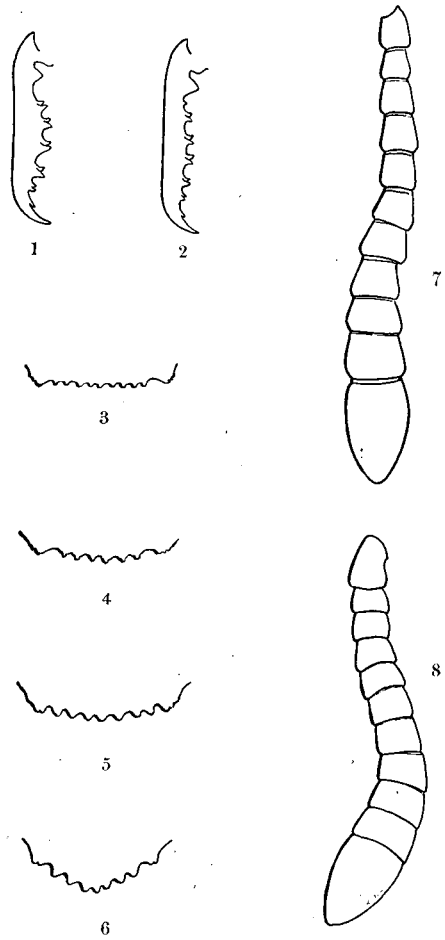

Fig. 1. Mandible of *S. pallipes pallipes.*
Fig. 2. Mandible of *S. pallipes oregonensis.*
Fig. 3. Edge of clypeus of *S. pallipes oregonensis.*
Fig. 4. Edge of clypeus of *S. pallipes subterranea.*
Fig. 5. Edge of clypeus of *S. pallipes pallipes.*
Fig. 6. Edge of clypeus of *S. pallipes montigena.*
Fig. 7. Antennal funiculus of *S. pallipes pallipes.*
Fig. 8. Antennal funiculus of *S. pallipes montigena.*

Key to the Workers of the Subspecies of *S. pallipes*

1.—The portion of the inner border of the mandible which bears the double teeth notably convex (Fig. 1) . . . . . 2.
The portion of the inner border of the mandible which bears the double teeth straight or nearly so (Fig. 2) (Coastal area in the Pacific northwest) . . . . . *pallipes oregonensis.*

2.—Funicular joints 2–5 almost twice as broad as long; (Fig. 8); clypeus usually strongly projecting; largest workers 5 mm. in length (mountains of North Carolina at elevations of 3000 ft. or more) . . . . . *pallipes montigena.*
Funicular joints 2–5 at most very little broader than long and usually longer than broad (Fig. 7); clypeus moderately pro-